

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAMPS' BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
\$10 DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CASH IN ADVANCE.
CASH IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Twenty lines of matter, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.

1 Square 1 day,	\$ 75
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do do 100 days,	50 50

J. A. DENELL.
REGULATOR
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,
SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

At the old stand, corner of Myrtle and Main streets, where he will be pleased to meet any and all of the former customers and to receive any new ones. He has a large stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silver ware, plated ware, spectacles, &c., &c., and will be pleased to receive any new ones. He has a large stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silver ware, plated ware, spectacles, &c., &c., and will be pleased to receive any new ones.

WATCH REPAIRER.
One of which in this city, I can safely guarantee that having watches repaired by me, they are as good as new. I will do all the work in the best manner, and at the lowest price. I will do all the work in the best manner, and at the lowest price.

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PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE,
West Milwaukee Street,
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

G. R. CURTIS
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY
KEEPS ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF DRUGS BELONGING TO THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE, AND OF THE
BEST QUALITY,
and always at the
LOWEST PRICES.
Physicians are requested to examine quality and price.

Painting Materials.
a full assortment.
Dye Stuffs, Machine Oil and Kerosene Oil
best quality and low price.
BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE.
Kerosene and Fluid Lamps and Wicks.
BRUSHES AND COMBS
TOILET ARTICLES & FININGS,
Hair Oils and Pomades,
POCKET MONIES, POCKET KNIVES, NICK
KNIVES, &c., &c.
TOILET & COMMON SOAPS, &c.,
all for sale
at the lowest
PRICES.
PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

WE WILL
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TO ORDER
DEALERS
WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

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DAILY GAZETTE.
The NATIONAL RIGHT TO FURNISH THE
RAILROADS TO CRIMINALS AND
PUBLIC ENEMIES.

After this survey of questions of law,
Mr. Sumner next reviewed in detail the
history of confiscation in ancient and
modern times—especially in France, and
also the numerous confiscation bills, upward
of eighty in number, during the revolution,
which gave rise, in the course of which Mr.
Jefferson asserted the strongest ground under
the rights of war.

In determining what powers to exercise,
you will be guided to a certain extent by
the object which you seek to accomplish.
Do you seek really to put down the rebel
and to tread it out forever, or do you
seek only the passage of a penal statute?
Do you seek a new and decisive weapon in
the war which our country is compelled to
wage, or do you seek nothing more than
to punish a law breaker? Or, if the object
you seek is simply punishment, do you
wish to be sure and effective, or only in
name? Are you in earnest to strike this
rebellion with all the force sanctioned by
the rights of war or do you refuse to use
anything beyond the peaceful process of
municipal law? I put these questions
sincerely and kindly. You will answer them
by your votes. If you are not in earnest
against this rebellion now arrayed in war
—if you are content to seem to act without
acting, to seem rather than to be, you will
pass a new penal statute and nothing
more.

Assuming, then, what has been so amply
demonstrated, that the rights of war are
ours without abridgement, and assuming,
also, that you will not allow our present
energy to be thwarted through any failure
on your part, I ask you to exercise those
rights in such a way as to ensure promptly
and surely that permanent peace in which
all that we desire is contained. But to this
end it will not be enough to triumph over
the rebellion; it must be so completely
crushed that it cannot break forth, while its
authors are not allowed to escape punishment
—all of which may be accomplished
—by such a bill as I have proposed.—
The reasons of policy, if not of duty, are
controlling.

But while all desire to see the rebellion
completely crushed, there may be a difference
with regard to the rights of war which
shall be exercised. Some may be for a few
others may be for all. Some may reject
the exercise of the rights of war, and may
insist upon following them. It is for you to
choose; but in making your election, you
will not forget the object in view. At an
other point I have leaned on the authority
of Grocius. In turning now to Vattel, a
writer of masculine understanding, who has
done so much to popularize the law of
nations, I am influenced by the consideration
that, less austere than others, he seems al-
ways inspired by the free air of his native
Switzerland and filled with the desire of
doing good, so that what he sanctions cannot
be regarded as illiberal or harsh. In grasp-
ing the details which may enter into the ob-
ject proposed, this benevolent master teaches
that we must seek these things: [Vattel,
Book 3, chap. 9.]

1. Possession of what belongs to us.
2. Expenses and charges of the war, with
reparation of damages.
3. Reduction of the enemy, so that he
shall be incapable of unjust violence.
4. Punishment of the enemy.

And in order to arrive at these results,
the rights of war are ours, to be employed
in our discretion; not forgetting that the
property of every rebel, whether real or
personal, is as justly liable to forfeiture as
the property of a hostile prince is admitted
to be by the rights of war.

But the tallest poppies must drop. For
the conspirators who organized this great
crime, and let slip the dogs of war, there
can be no penalty too great. They should
be not only punished to the extent of our
power, but they should be stripped of all
means of influence, so that should their
lives be spared, they may be doomed to
wear them out in poverty, if not in exile.
To this end their property must be taken.
But their poor deluded followers may be
safely pardoned. Left to all the privileges
of citizenship in a regenerated land, they
will unite in judgment of those leaders who
have been to them such cruel taskmasters.

But the property of leaders consists largely
of land, owned in extensive plantations.
It is just that these should be broken up,
so that they can never again be the nurseries
of conspiracy or disaffection

DR. J. BOVEE DODS
IMPERIAL WINE

BOTTLED BY

C. B. STEERS

A WE made from a pure and unadulterated
Wine, made about twelve years since at Lyons, France,
and is imported by only one house in the United States.
Also, from the following valuable towns, the
Gee, the St. Louis, Mo., England, Champagne, France,
Genoa, Italy, Chateau de la Harpe, and Bayberry.

WE CHALLENGE

THE WORLD

To produce

THEIR EQUAL

We don't pretend to have discovered some new
cure for "the Evil of South America," nor do we
claim to prevent to the public a truly valuable pro-
duct of more every intelligent Physician in the country
will agree of our own recommendation. As a study for

INCIDENT CONSUMPTION,

Nervous Exhaustion, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of
Weak Nerves, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c., becomes pecu-
liarly desirable, and almost essential, as it is
they are

UNSURPASSED!

For Sea Sickness, so common among the Clergy, it
is truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak
constitution—For Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers,
and Public Men, who are obliged to exert their
faculties, and who are exposed to the influence of
Seasons, Fumes, Acids, and all other noxious
influences, it will prove truly beneficial.

As a Nervine, it is equally efficacious, and
Belongs to the best. They put place at the exhalant
effect of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating;
nor a violent remedy, which is subjected to excess
of strong drink, and leads to ruin in time. It
is pure and entirely free from the poison contained
in the adulterate, and mixed Liquors which
country is flooded.

the best by which to live in a country where the water is bad, and the climate prevalent. It is equally innocent and harmless, it may be given freely to Children and Infants with the same advantage as to adults. It is recommended by Physicians, Clergymen and temperance advocates as such a valuable remedy as to be spreading its truly valuable BENEFITS over the land, and thereby acting in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

CHARLES WIDFELD & CO.,
Proprietors, 35 William St., New York.

sold by Druggists generally.

U. R. GURLEY, Agent, Jacksonville.

Great Bargains in Millinery.

MRS. O'DEA is now selling her large stock of fine and fashionable winter hats, in Velvet, Silk, and of a great variety. In fact no remnant of any kind will be retained, as sales must be made or the goods will be lost.

FORGOTTEN BYEN AWAY!

To make room for the new styles of hats which will even have to be made in the next month of military campaign, we are now offering our stock of hats at half price, and some of our best hats at very cheap prices. Dresses made to cut to order, and the newest modes furnished for a small price. We have a great variety of dresses, before going into store.

Workrooms in Young America block, over Hart Clothing Store, Main street. J. H. GARDNER, dec20

CATHOLIC BOOKS.

KEY OF HEAVEN.
PATH TO PARADISE.
BY THE REV. FATHER
HAY'S SINCERE CHRISTIAN.
HAY'S DEVOUT CHRISTIAN.
THE VOICE OF THE CONSCIENCE. By Father.
THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.
THE CREATOR & THE CREATED.
CHILD'S CATHOLIC CATECHISM.
DOUAY CATECHISM.

U. C. DEARBORN,
sep13daw No. 9, Main St., Jacksonville.

"WE KNOW NOT WHERE ELSE SO MUCH AUTHENTIC IN-
LIGENCE OF THE REBELLION CAN BE OBTAINED."

"NO OTHER WORK POSSESSES THE VALUE AS A WORK."

"IT IS RELIABLE, COMPLETE AND DESIRABLE."
 THE
Rebellion Record
 Edited by **FRANK MOORE.**
 Is the only publication which gives the HISTORY
 THE GREAT STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.
 PUBLICATION NOW COMING ON.
 IT IS
FULL, IMPARTIAL AND RELIABLE
 A RECORD WHICH THE COURTS, THE DEPARTMENTS AND THE PRESS quote as
THE HISTORY OF THE TIME
 It appeals to the intelligence of every citizen,
 reference to every person, and is fairly and truth-
 fully put up in relation to this
GREAT REBELLION.
 IT CONTAINS—
 THE CAUSES OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE, AND THE GREAT
 EVENTS BEHIND THE SCENES, BY EDWARD L. BENTLEY.
 I.
A Diary of Verified Events;
 Commencing with the meeting of the South-Carolina
 Convention, Dec. 17th, 1860, and ending in the form
 of a Diary, a concise, succinct and truthful history
 of events as it occurs.
 II.
Documents, Speeches, Extended Nar-
ratives, &c.,
 CONSISTING OF ALL THE
 OFFICIAL REPORTS OF BATHURST, SEANINGHAM, &c.,
 MESSAGES AND DECLARATIONS
 OF THE PRESIDENT, AND THE
 SENATE, SPECIAL ORDERS, &c., &c.
 GRAPHIC ACCOUNTS OF THE MOVEMENTS OF THOSE
 IMPORTANT EVENTS, AND THE
 THEIR FROM LEADING MEN, NORTH AND SOUTH.
 PICTURESQUE NARRATIVE GIVEN BY EYE-WITNESSES
 OF THE GREAT BATTLES, AND THE SENSATIONAL ORDI-
 NANCES, MESSAGES, PROclamations, &c.
 IV.

Illustrated with correct P. Turner's engraving on of the
NOTABLE MEN OF THE TIME, and WITH MAPS and DIAGRAMS
OF THE PLANS OF BATTLE.

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Price. Sent to registered letters, the publisher will
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where the Publishers will receive them, and in re-
sult funds.

G. T. FLETCHER, M. Publisher,
312 Broadway, New York
May 1864

Mill, Wright and
Pattern and Model Making.
THE subscriber, having returned to his old voca-
tion, the business of which he has followed for twenty
three years, would announce to the citizens of Jew
ville and surrounding country that he is prepared to
execute any kind of job belonging to the craft, in
most improved, substantial and workmanlike man-
ner.

[illegible]

The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Published Evening, May 27, 1862.
Official Paper of the City.



Forever fast that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Proclamation.

The President of the United States has called upon our state for another regiment of volunteers to join the army of the nation. The army of the rebellion has been driven back to many points of their territory is surrounded. They have been beaten in many a hard fought battle; yet, while the end of this rebellion seems to be approaching, under the firm grasp of our government, every foot of ground is yet being contested on our forces advance, and guerrilla bands swarm over portions of the recovered territory. Hence, the President deems it necessary to increase the army. His appeal will not be in vain. The more promptly the additional force is raised, the sooner the rebellion will be suppressed.

Men of Wisconsin! I appeal to you to come forward and rally around the flag of our country, for its aid and support of our brother now in arms against the fierce and desperate battles of the war. Wisconsin has nobly responded to the call; 25,000 of her sons have voluntarily gone forward in support of the Union and the Constitution. They call for aid, through the President, let them not be disappointed.

Recruiting officers will be appointed without delay for the 25th Wisconsin Volunteer, and persons desiring such appointments, or information concerning recruiting regulations, will apply to this department.

Major General Halleck has also, authoritatively from the War Department to fill up his regiments. Recruiting officers will soon be sent here from the Wisconsin regiments in the Army of the Mississippi, and an opportunity will thus be given to join regiments already in the field. I trust that these regiments will be speedily filled, and their thinned ranks be completed and made effective.

Done at Madison, this twenty-fourth day of May, in the 37th year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

EDWARD SALOMON,
Governor of Wisconsin.

JAMES T. LAVIS, Secretary of State.

Confiscation Bill Passed.

The bill confiscating the property of such rebels as hold offices, civil and military, in the confederate states, passed the house, yesterday, by a vote of 82 to 62.

Slaves Not to be Confiscated.

The bill to confiscate the slaves of rebels was defeated in the house, yesterday, by four majority.

Amendments to the Fugitive Slave Law.

Senator Willmot has introduced a bill in the senate requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to all persons claiming fugitive slaves. The bill also gives the negroes the privilege of testifying under oath, and so amends the fugitive slave act as to give them the benefit of a jury trial, and also of their own evidence and that of all other persons of color, when arrested.

Mr. Wilson has also introduced a bill amendatory of the fugitive slave law, which provides for trial by jury, at which witness, including the claimant and fugitive, be examined. Appeals are to be from the district court, where the trial takes place, to the circuit, and thence to the supreme court, and the fugitive released on bail, with sufficient surety for his appearance from time to time, in amount equal to the value of the service or labor due in the state whence he escaped.

The Responsibility of Banks' Defeat.

Mr. Wilson informed the Senate, yesterday, that the President was responsible for the late disposition of the forces in the vicinity of Washington—the arrest of Gen. McDowell's forces towards Richmond, and the withdrawal of troops from Gen. Banks. This was done that Gen. McClellan might have a portion of McDowell's troops, while the remaining portion of the latter should be left for the defense of Washington.

The Plan of the Traitors.

The Shelby, Ky., News, of the 21st, gives the following new programme of the traitors. It says this plan was formed by a full council of the leaders, and that its information obtained it from a native of Kentucky, whose name is often mentioned as a trusted agent of the traitors. Socially and politically he was among the most prominent before the rebellion. This is the plan:

1. Withdraw all the forces from the Virginia and North Carolina coasts, and concentrate them at some central point in Virginia. These forces to form one wing of the rebel army, to be placed under the command of Joseph E. Johnson, and to move in the direction of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of invading that state.

2. Withdraw all the forces from the coasts of Florida and Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, and concentrate them at Corinth. This wing to be commanded by G. T. Beauregard, and to move in the direction of Paducah, with the intent of invading Illinois and Indiana.

3. There are three Wisconsin regiments in the 6th division of Gen. Halleck's army, commanded by Gen. McClean, viz: the 15th, 17th and 18th.

4. It is estimated that there are ten thousand men unfit for duty, in Gen. Halleck's army, and yet the hospital boats sent by the different states, are not permitted to take any more of them away.

Emancipation in Missouri.
There is a concerted effort being made in Missouri in favor of emancipation, under the lead of B. Gratz Brown, and the St. Louis Democrat. The latter says: "There are many hopeful indications now in the beginning of agitation. In some parts of the state, men of high position, who have hitherto stood aloof and discountenanced all discussion, are now foremost in advocating the emancipation policy. Even slaveholders themselves take the lead. Indications, not a few, come to us from different quarters that the cause of emancipation in Missouri has taken a deep hold upon the minds of men heretofore counted among the strongest opponents of any measure of the kind."

The Whereabout of the Second Regiment.

Capt Ely in a private letter, dated May 19th, says:—"We are encamped in a beautiful spot on the left bank of the Rappahannock. Quietly in our front lies Fredericksburg, a pretty town with plenty of shade trees, and back of it a beautiful landscape of hill and dale, woodland and open fields. Near us on our left, is a fine hill on which it is said Washington was born, but there are no remains of the house now visible. In the town of Fredericksburg is the grave of Washington's mother and the head stone all battered with bullets shot at it in sport by secession soldiers. The enemy's pickets are about two miles in front of us across the river, and almost every day some shots are exchanged, but being on the left bank of the river, we now have no picket duty to perform. It is said there are about 30,000 rebels some eight miles off. Yesterday a flag of truce came through the camp borne by a rebel major of cavalry. He rode through with his proper guide blindfolded. We have no idea of the object of the flag, as he went direct to Gen. McDowell's headquarters. There are now two bridges across the river, one built on canal boats, the other on rubber pontoons. The railroad bridge is nearly completed. The cars now run from Aquia Creek to the left bank of the river."

The Chicago Tribune's special from Washington says:

There was the fullest vote of the session to-day, on the important vote on confiscation and emancipation. Half-an-hour before the vote on the confiscation, Dunn, Porter and Mitchell of Indiana, Kellogg of Illinois, Killinger of Pennsylvania, Nixon and Stratton of New Jersey, and Trimble of Ohio, voted for confiscating everything—but Sumner. Nine members from New England voted against both measures. Hancock of Wisconsin returned from an interview with a constituent too late to vote on confiscation. Eight members are with the army, five of whom are republicans.

A Know Nothing General.—Gen. Halleck has closed his principal means of obtaining information from the enemy by his general order No. 3, and by order No. 54, he excludes correspondents of newspapers from his army, thus depriving the country of all knowledge of the events which transpire in his camp. He does not desire to know any thing himself, and he is equally anxious that every body else shall be as ignorant as he is. What can be expected from such a general?

Gen. Sigel was in Chicago on Saturday, having been called to Washington by the Secretary of War. He said he had no command. The Tribune says he has been deprived of his regiments by the jealousies of West Point pro-slavery officers. Gen. S. was surrounded at the Fremont, and made a speech. Among other things, he said: "Wherever we carry the Star Spangled Banner, we must carry the principles of liberty—liberty to all men."

Captain—Military Men Guard McClellan.—At the dinner table of the Capital House, to-day, a gentleman was making some remarks tending to show his wishes for the recall of General McClellan, which were heard by Adjutant Van Slyke of the 19th regiment. He immediately rose and left the table, and when the utterer of the remark came out, he got him by the throat and enforced a more becoming caution for the future. A soldier was choking. Officers must be careful how they speak of the popular chief in the presence of military men.—Madison Patriot.

It is some belittling adjutant should commence abusing the "abolitionists" in the usual style of the day, and criticizing the retreat of Gen. Banks as an event to be expected from his appointment, some double-fisted "civilian" ought to be around to take the measure of the throat of an offensive military officer.

SOLDIERS SICK FROM OVERWORK.—The special correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing from before Corinth, says:

The soldiers who work on the entrenchments suffer very much from heat, and the hospitals are receiving corresponding accessions.

There is no necessity for this, as there are thousands of slaves of rebels willing to do this work for their freedom, and yet Halleck's order No. 3, forbids them. Is not the general responsible for the deaths and sickness from this cause who refuses to relieve his men from such burdens?

RAILROAD FROM MADISON TO PORTAGE CITY.

The amount necessary to ensure the completion of the railroad from Madison to Portage City, \$15,000, has been subscribed in the former place. The Journal anticipates that the road will be completed by the first of January.

The fourth Wisconsin regiment is detailed at Gen. Butler's guard at his headquarters in the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans. Major F. Boardman of LaCrosse, is one of the military commission for the trial of high crimes and misdemeanors in the city.

A NEW EXERCISE.—What is it?—Mr. Munson, Esq., has handed us some branches of soft maple, last year's growth, which have a kind of seam or scar upon them, and upon opening the same almost numberless small worms are discovered, eating into the very heart of the wood. We fear that the little hidden fellows will do much injury.

Genesee Adversity.

There is only one thing wanting that cotton should come down. If the southern planters trust it to the federal, sufficient will doubtless be got to relieve the manufacturers, but if they remove or destroy their stocks or refuse to bring them down, it is hard to say what was gained by the capture of New Orleans. The capture is creditable to the skill of the north, and is also an item in the revenge of the federal, but if the city is now to be blockaded on the land side by the confederates the gain will not be much by this mitigation of the blockade.

In another article the Times says it is vain to talk of the importance of the event, but if the southerners mean what they say in their loud talking, which the Times rather questions, they can never be conquered.

The Herald declined to believe the fall, but admits that, if true, it would be a signal triumph for the north.

The Morning Post also doubts it, and thinks if confirmed it will not seriously affect the fortunes of either party, although it is a serious loss to the south. It says the utter hopelessness of the struggle is more apparent to the successful states.

The Daily News says there is no good reason for doubting the capture, and regards it of great importance. It highly eulogizes the consummate skill displayed by the north in this matter. The news by the city of New York received just before the Kangaroo left Liverpool, of course dispelled all doubts. The impression prevails in Manchester that the event would bring forward some cotton.

It was reported that Count Perigny was suddenly ordered from Paris to London. He was supposed on the mission relative to the steamer Economist with 800 bales of cotton and 400 lbs. of cotton, which arrived at Liverpool from Charleston.

Speculations continue relative to Mercier's visit to Richmond, but nothing reliable. The Opinions Nationales asserts that it merely had reference to French tobacco. It was reported there was a military conspiracy in St. Petersburg in favor of Poland.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

Cairo, May 26.
The DeSoto has arrived from the flotilla. Yesterday morning just after the tug Jessie Benton left the flag ship with a flag of truce to take down the dismantled rebel colors, and Gen. Banks, a large number of officers, who were taken at Fort Hildegar, a large rebel gunboat said to have been the Hercules, was seen coming around the point. The flag officer immediately signalled the tug to return and had his vessel cleared for action, but before her guns could be brought to bear upon the rebel craft, finding that she was discovered, put about and headed down the river.

In about an hour the rebel transport Victoria came up, bearing a flag of truce, when the tug was sent down and delivered the rebel officers to Gen. Villipigue, A. G. Lieut. Miller, Ohio, who was in charge of the prisoners, taking Gen. Villipigue for own receipt. While waiting for the receipt, those on board the tug obtained a fine view of the rebel works. There are 21 guns mounted on the fortifications, one of them a 120 pounder in a casemated battery, the rest in barbette. Three of the batteries are apparently of recent construction.

The troops are encamped on the bluff. Sigel's texts for about a regiment could be distinctly seen.

Jeff Thompson commands the infantry stationed at the fort and at Fulton, two miles below.

While the Victoria was lying alongside of our tug, her second cook managed to get aboard the latter, and stowed himself away in the forenoon. Lieut. Bishop, who was in command, on ascertaining the fact, was compelled to place the man under arrest preparatory to giving him up to avoid a violation of the flag of truce, but he jumped overboard and swam ashore, and it is supposed he made his escape through the woods. He was an Irishman, formerly from New York.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

St. Louis, May 23.
The Democrat will contain the following from various sources:

We learn that trouble from the guerillas is apprehended in the counties bordering on the road between Rolla and Springfield. We understand that several merchants of this city, who have large business interests in the vicinity of Rolla, Waynesville, Linn Creek and Lebanon, are taking measures for the safety of their property against incursions of rebel bands.

Rebel sympathizers and returned members of the disbanded Missouri State Guard are gathering at several points, and the mysterious character of their movements lead to the belief that guerrilla bands are forming, whose strength will be quite formidable unless they are forthwith destroyed by adequate force of action cavalry.

The recent seizure of government trains and the loss to the government of property worth nearly \$500,000, should induce the proper authorities that reinforcements are immediately demanded in that section.

A special despatch to the Republican,

BY TELEGRAPH.
REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Orchestra John Pannenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, May 26.
Special to Evening Post.—It is rumored, this morning, that Jackson has withdrawn his forces from the Shenandoah valley more rapidly than they made their appearance.

It is supposed that the new troops coming on will be put into the forts about the city, while the more disciplined troops will be distributed as the exigencies may require.

BALTIMORE, May 26.
Special to Post.—I left Gen. McClellan's headquarters on Saturday. A balloon reconnaissance was made from headquarters that day. This disclosed the fact that the rebel army was then evacuating Richmond.

New York, May 26.
A report has been received in this city, but of which the telegraph has brought us no confirmation, to the effect that a decisive battle has been fought at Corinth, which the federal troops gained a brilliant victory. The report claims that Gen. Halleck now holds that place and that 20,000 prisoners were taken. If such a battle had been fought we should have had some telegraph account of it.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The news of the capture of New Orleans was received by the Canada, and was the occasion of much surprise and disbelief, but coming from southern sources it was generally argued there was no room for doubt. It produced no influence on the cotton market. The Times says it is a hard blow for the south and a great triumph for the north, another proof that the north can do no more harm to the confederates than the confederates can do to them. Times adds how it will affect the cotton market. It says the American ministers at London and Paris are told to assure the governments that plans are being matured for a mitigation of the blockade, and this promise has been made from time to time in Paris, some weeks past, as we can well understand with some sincere desire on the part of the federal government to fulfill. If the federal possess New Orleans there is of course an end to the blockade of that city.

There is only one thing wanting that cotton should come down. If the southern planters trust it to the federal, sufficient will doubtless be got to relieve the manufacturers, but if they remove or destroy their stocks or refuse to bring them down, it is hard to say what was gained by the capture of New Orleans. The capture is creditable to the skill of the north, and is also an item in the revenge of the federal, but if the city is now to be blockaded on the land side by the confederates the gain will not be much by this mitigation of the blockade.

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The recent seizure of government trains and the loss to the government of property worth nearly \$500,000, should induce the proper authorities that reinforcements are immediately demanded in that section.

A special despatch to the Republican,

Cairo, 26th, says the latest advices from Corinth state that heavy skirmishing is continually occurring on the left.

Gen. Pope has advanced sufficiently to bring his 50-pounder Parrott guns, though upon the right of the rebel works, though upon the nature of the country, which is very thickly wooded, he has been able as yet to do but little execution. The rebels rebelly, but so far only with 24-pounders, not rifles.

At the right, Gen. Sherman's division still holds Russell's house, which is within half a mile of the rebel left.

Gen. McClellan's heavy siege guns have been placed in position there and opened fire two days ago, causing one rebel work to be at least temporarily abandoned.

The rebels once sallied out in considerable force to retake the position at Russell's house, but seeing the strength of the preparation to hold it, and after their first brigade had been repulsed.

Beauregard has not gone to Richmond, as reported.

Number of nurses and volunteer physicians have returned to Cairo, having been excluded from the army by Gen. Halleck's orders.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 26.
The special correspondent of the Times, with Gen. McDowell's army, sends the following dispatch:

FREDERICKSBURG, May 26.
Our troops last night crossed the river and our lines now extend out about eight miles on the Bowling Green road, and five or six miles on the Telegraph and Plank road. The rebels from their posts on the hills were, of course, able to see our movements and anticipate them. They burned the first railroad bridge out about five miles as they retreated, and it is reported by some hands that another bridge between here and Guinea station is burned, and also one beyond. Two rebel regiments were between the encampments of two of our brigades last night, but took early leave. At two o'clock this morning a reconnaissance was sent out for nearly 15 miles on the Plank road, and 10 on the Bowling Green road, by Gen. McDowell, escorted by the Harris' Six-cavalry. No rebels either, and no indications were found of their having been in any force. I believe we could march with 1000 men and take it unopposed. Gen. Doubleday has been appointed military governor of the place.

Boston, May 26.
The Massachusetts 32d, Col. F. J. Parker, left for Washington, this evening. The old first light battery, Capt. Jones, leaves early to-morrow morning. Over 3,000 troops appeared on the Common this afternoon, ready for service, and the number will be greatly increased by arrivals to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, May 26.
The following was received at the war department at 11 p. m.:

WASHINGTON, May 26.
To the President.—I have the honor to report the safe arrival of my command at this place, last evening at 10 o'clock, and the passage of the 6th corps across the river, to-day, with comparatively little loss.

Of the men killed, wounded and missing in the different combats in which my command has participated, during the march from Strasburg, on the morning of the 24th, I am unable now to report, but have great satisfaction in being able to say, although serious, our loss is not great, and with the great disparity of forces engaged, and the long matured plans of the enemy, which aimed at nothing less than the entire capture of our force. A detailed statement will be forwarded as soon as possible.

My command encountered the enemy in a constant succession of attacks and in well contested engagements at Strasburg, Middletown, Newton, at a point between these places, and at Winchester. The force of the enemy was estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men, with very strong artillery and cavalry support; my own force consisted of two brigades, less than 4,000 strong all told; 1,500 cavalry, 10 Parrott guns and 6 smooth bores.

The substantial preservation of the entire supply train is a source of gratification. It numbered about 500 wagons, on a forced march of 53 miles, 35 of which were performed in one day, subject to constant attacks in front, rear and flank according to position, the enemy in full force. The patience of teamsters, and the mischances of the river passage of more than three hundred yards, with a strong wind, and a heavy rain, I lost not many more than 50 wagons. Our troops are in good spirits and occupy both sides of the river.

(Signed) N. P. BANKS,
Maj. General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, May 26th.
Semi-official despatches received to-day under date of Orlinda, May 9th, state, that the French troops had advanced to within three leagues of that city, when they encountered a force of 10,000 Mexicans, which with success, killing 500 of them. It does not appear that President Juarez and his cabinet have fled from the city of Mexico, as was recently stated.

From the navy depot the following items are gathered:

The United States steamer Shawshene, with one company of the 5th New York, on the 9th inst., proceeded up the Cogan river, North Carolina, to Yates county, and carried 50,000 dollars worth of bacon, corn, lard, fish, &c., belonging to the confederate government.

On the 14th, the United States steamers Ceres and Lockwood pursued the rebel steamer Alice up Roanoke river and captured her, about two miles below Williamsburg. She had a cargo of bacon for the rebel army, and the church bells of Plymouth which were to be cast into fire pieces.

No advices have been received at the war department, to-day, from Gen. Halleck. Gen. McClellan telegraphs that his troops have cut the Virginia Central railway, and are in close connection between the French and the rebels, and confirms the truth of the report that the latter are operating for the possession of the states of Sonora and Chihuahua where there are mines richer than those of California. He urges the importance of the United States stationing vessels of war off Guaymas, and landing troops from California, there to cross into Arizona, we having the right of trains for men and munitions of war under the treaty negotiated some time ago by Mr. Corwin.

Senators, in an interview with Mr. Lincoln, have urged the importance of Sonora, Chihuahua and Lower California, by the rebels, would strengthen their cause immensely, and give them the Pacific states.

A woman was rescued from kidnappers hands by Gen. Wadsworth. She is said to have been in the district for two months before the emancipation act passed, and ever since. Lamson's deputies would have carried her into Maryland.

Gen. Hamilton has gone to take a command on the Upper Potomac.

The bill introduced by Senator Howe this morning, and supported by him in a strong speech against the rose-colored policy of dealing with the rebels, authorizing the president to cause an oath to be administered to every adult citizen within the insurrectionary districts, to the effect that he abjures all allegiance to any government, foreign or domestic, in hostility to the United States, and will not, by word or deed,

aid or abet it, but will bear true allegiance to the United States, and will give information of any danger which threatens it, and when required assist in repelling any assault upon it.

This oath may be administered by any commander of a post or department, or any collector or marshal. A refusal to take it exposes the person refusing to the penalty of a fine not less than one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment not less than six months or both.

Mr. Sumner's bill, introduced this morning, embraces Mr. Arnold's bill, of which the part excluding slavery from the territories has already passed the house, and reads: "All laws providing for the rendition of fugitive slaves."

Gen. Davis attacked Gen. Hunter to-day. His tirade was cut short by the operation of the morning hour. The senators bothered him with hard questions and found he had never heard that Hunter was at Bull Run, that he thought Jacksonville and Fort Jackson the same place, and knew of his own knowledge that evacuation of the former was not a military necessity.

ELDER KNAPP.—The Rockford Register denies the report of the death of Elder Jacob Knapp. It says the elder preached in that city a week ago last Sabbath, and is now at his residence five miles from town.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.—Francis Heubuschman has been nominated for Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Quaint, of Milwaukee.

THE Wisconsin congressional delegation have presented petitions to the president, signed by thirty senators, and over one hundred members of the house, asking him to reinstate Gen. Hamilton to his command.

CHAIRMAN OF THE 5TH.—Rev. Z. H. Howe of Madison has been appointed to the chairmanship of the 5th regiment.

ACQUITTEN.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from White House, Va., says that Major Williams, of the 5th United States Cavalry, who was arrested a short time since on a charge of furnishing information to the enemy, has been tried and acquitted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COSTAR'S

RAT

EXTERMINATOR!

For sale by

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

For Sale or To Let,

To a careful and first class tenant only, the large and

beneficial residence on Milton Avenue, owned and

occupied by S. D. Smith. There are with the

house, extensive grounds, brick stable and carriage

house, and a large barn. Also, a small house on

the corner of 1st and 2nd streets. Rent reasonable. Also, for sale, a good Piano at half price. Apply at the

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Wanted!

An experienced Milliner can find employment at

the house of Mrs. S. G. Durkin, West Milwaukee

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WANTED!

A PARTNER with from \$800 to \$100 in cash to

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Just received a large lot of Mourning, Griefs,

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Latest Designs and Choicest Styles.

We have the handsomest assortment in the city.

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Black Silks,

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Carpets, Oil Cloths
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CROCKERY
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

A LARGE STOCK OF
Black Silks,
Plain and figured. Beautiful double faced
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BROCADE MOZAMBIQUES,
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to please the most fastidious, and at prices that
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Shies,
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Coardcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Carpets, Carpets, Carpets,
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OIL CLOTHS,
 all widths.

CROCKERY,
the piece, set or package, all of which will be sold
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Lowest Possible Prices
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Thankful for past favors, all are invited to call.

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RIORDAN & LEECH.

NOTWITHSTANDING that other merchants are claiming the first arrivals of the season, it is a known fact that our

NEW STOCK

has been exhibited to the people

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any other store in town, and our Buyer having had

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Choiceest Variety of Goods

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DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

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 ture, Striped Beantots, Housayas, Broche Epoule,
 Cheviot Plaid, Printed Black and White
 Checks, Silk Warp Dots, Glacés, New
 Styles of Claid Déshirés, &c., &c.
LINEN BROIDERIES!
 English Thread Laces, Black
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 Insertings, LAMIER Lids, &c., Extra
 Fine Green Linen H'diks, Starched Borders,
 and Gutton Edge dits of the finest qualities, to-
 gether with an entire assortment of Ladies and
 Men's Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c. Also plain and doted
SWISS
 Mulls, Jaconets, Cambrics, Brilliants, &c.
 New Styles of

SPRING CLOAKS,
in cloth and silk.

Woolen Shawls, Cashmere Shawls, &c.

Ladies Frockings
of every shade and color. A large lot of

PARASOLS
that at auction, which will be sold at corresponding-
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HOUSEHOLD AND FURNISHING GOODS!

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 Beautiful line of French, English and American
Fancy Cassimeres and Coatings
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DOMESTICS,

ached and Brown Sheetting and
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Shirtings, Stripes, Denims,
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which have been purchased since the late decline
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low prices.

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and
CROCKERY!

unnecessary to enumerate our extensive stock,
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AN EXAMINATION

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"BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD,"
HEALTH & STRENGTH SECURED,

FOR THE TWO OF THEM

Great Spring and Summer Medicine,
DR. LANGLEY'S
ROOT AND HERB BITTERS,
composed of Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Yellow Dock,
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The effect of this medicine is most wonderful—it acts
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into healthy action, removing the contents of
purifying the blood, cleansing it from all humors,
causing it to course anew through every part of the
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Paints! Paints!!
 LARGE stock of all kinds of Paints and Oils, all

(S. - Dated May 21, 1962.
 S. LYND & MILLER, PH's. Acty.
 in the above entitled cause was filed
 in the clerk of the circuit court for Rock
 21st day of May, 1962.
 FINCHES, LYND & MILLER,
 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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